(ख) इस योजना की मुख्य शर्तें निम्नवत हैं :—

(i) अरबी के परिरक्षण और प्रोन्नति के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/संस्थाओं को अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है।

(ii) वित्तीय सहायता के लिए सभी अनुरोध राज्यों के माध्यम से भेजे जाए तथापि अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप के संगठनों से अनुदानों के लिए अनुरोध केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सीधे ही प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं।

(iii) इन अनुदानों को संस्थाओं की भाषा पढ़ाने के लिए कक्षाएँ आयोजित करने, पुस्तकालयों के सुदृढ़ीकरण, दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियों के प्रकाशन, छात्रवृत्तियों को प्रदान करने, भवनों के निर्माण और मरम्मत, अनुसंधान इत्यादि जैसे लक्ष्यों के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(iv) अनुमोदित योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता सामन्यतः कुल व्यय की अधिक से अधिक 75 प्रतिशत तक की सीमा तक सीमित होती है।

(v) अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले संगठन का केंद्रीय सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग/राज्य शिक्षा विभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किसी भी समय निरीक्षण किया जा सकेगा।

(vi) लेखों का ठीक ढंग से रख रखाव रखा जाएगा और भारत के नियन्त्रक महा लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा किसी भी समय जांच की जा सकती है।

(vii) जिस कार्य के लिए अनुदान स्वीकृति किया गया है उसके बारे में, भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों/सुझावों का पालन करने के लिए वह सगठन बाध्य होगा ।

(ग) वर्तमान योजना अरबी की प्रोन्नति और परिरक्षण के लक्ष्य को पूरा करती है।

Estimate of Housing Shortage

*191 SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest estimates of housing shortage for different income groups in 23 mega cities of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that those shortages are increasing every year;

(c) whether, in view of the inadequacy of the current programmes and policies to arrest the deteriorating conditions, new measures are being contemplated and enforced; and

(d) if so, the details of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to estimates made by the National Building Organisation (NBO) based on 1971 and 1981 Census data, the housing shortage in urban areas as on 1-3-1991 was 10.40 million. The State-wise break-up of the shortage is given in the Statement (see below). NBO has not made city-wise estimates of housing shortage.

(b) According to NBO estimates, the housing shortage has tended to increase from year to year.

(c) and (d) A ntw National Housing Policy has been formulated. It envisages:—

(i) reorientation of the role of public housing agencies from one of builder to that of enabled.

(ii) removal of legal and other constraints inhibiting housing development activities;

(iii) augmentation of the inflow of housing finance through increased Budgetary support and institutional finance.

(iv) involvement of the private sector, cooperatives and non-Governmental organisations in housing development activities;

(v) stepping up of support of developed lands, infrastructure and services;

(vi) promoting cost-effective building material and technology by utilising

indegenous resources, including industrial and agricultural wastes.

Housing is a State subject. Accordingly, the State Governments have been advised to take appropriate action on the lines suggested in the National Housing Policy. In addition, several steps have been taken by the Central Government, the most important of which are as follows:—

(a) A model Rent Control Legislation has been formulated and circulated among the States for adoption.

(b) A Model Apartment Ownership Bill and a Model Bill for regulation of activities of builders/developers have been formulated and circulated among the States for adoption.

(c) The Constitution (Seventy-fourth) Amendment Act, 1992 to provide for more democratic decentralisation of powers to the urban local bodies has been enacted.

(d) The Constitution (Seventyfifth) Amendment Act, 1994 to enable the State Governments to establish State-level rent tribunals for expenditious disposal of tenancy litigation has been enacted.

(e) The outlay for housing sector has been increased from Rs. 2424 crores in the 7th Five Year Plan to Rs. 6377 crores in the 8th Five Year Plan.

(f) The operations of National Housing Bank have been increased and diversified and 19 housing finance institutions have been identified for NHB refinance.

(g) The banking sector allocation for housing has been realised and 1.5 per cent of incremental deposits with the commercial banks are eardarked for housing loans.

(h) The formal sector institutional credit for housing finance during the 8th Five Year Pan has been targeted at Rs. 25,000 crores.

(i) The capital base of HUDCO has been enlarged.

(j) External credit has been secured from Germany and Japan for housing and infrastructure development activities.

(k) Housing loan has been made available to the lower income groups at subsidised rates through cross-subsidisation.

(l) Direct subsidy from Central Government budget is available under schemes like Shelter Upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Shelter and Sanitation Scheme for Urban Footpath Dwellers.

(m) The Building Materials and Technology Promoting Council has been set up and this organisation and the Bureau of Indian Standards have jointly formulated specifications on appropriate Building materials and technologies which have been incorporated in the schedules of CPWD.

(n) To promote cost effective building materials and technologies on a decentralised basis, a National Network of Building Centres has been established.

(o) To bring down the cost of new construction materials, including those manufactured from industrials wastes like flyash, phospho-gypsum, etc. custom and excise duty exemptions have been announced by he Government.

Statement

Housing shortage (as on 1-3-1991) (in Million)

State/UT	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam	3.52	8.25	3.77
Andhra Pradesh	1.61	1.45	3.26
Bihar	4.65	0.58	5.23
Gujarat	0.39	0.37	0.76
Haryana	0.09	0.15	0.24
Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.01	0.04
Jammu & Kashmir	0.11	0.12	0.23
Karnataka	0.64	0.64	1.28
Kerala	0.68	0.43	1.11
Madhya Pradesh	0.72	0.40	1.12
Maharashtra	1.30	1.04	2.34
Manipur	1.13	0.04	0.17
Meghalaya	0.18	0.03	0.2_1
Nagaland	0.11	0.00	0.1_1
Orissa	0.92	0.40	1.3_2
Punjab	0.13	0.21	0.34
Rajasthan	0.32	0.34	0.66
Sikkim	0.03	0.00	0.03
Tamil Nadu	0.53	1.56	2.09
Tripura	0.27	0.03	0.30
Uttar Pradesh	2.43	1.22	3.65
West Bengal	1.34	0.66	2.00
A. & N. Island	0.03	0.00	0.03
Arunachal Pradesh	0.13	0.01	0.14
Chandigarh	0.01	0.09	0.01
D. & N. Haveli	0.03	0.00	0.03
Delhi	0.00	0.37	0.37
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.01	0.01	0.02
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.06	0.01	0.07
Pondicherry	0.01	0.03	0.04
TOTAL	20.61	10.36	30.97
TOTAL (Say.)	20.60	10.40	31.00